Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be effect later by more than equivalent

affect later by more than equivalent gain.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves, in a large measure, our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets, and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

## STIFLING TRUSTS

Which Kill Competition, Limit Production and Arbitrarily Determine

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Con-

gress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1888, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

mined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety or cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engress or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious, not only its the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations.

## Monopolies Condemned.

If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever pow-

be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this mest important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted. President Harrison in his annual message of December 3, 1859, says: "Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'trusts' is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An art to protect trade and com-

An act to protect trade and com prec against unlawful restraints amopplies was passed by Congress on a 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of is statute are comprehensive and ringent. It declares every contract or mbination, in the form of a trust or herwise, or conspiracy in the realist of trade or commerce among the veral states or with foreign nations, be unlawful. It denominates as a be unlawful. It denominates as a iminal every person who makes any ich contract or engages in any such uch contract or engages in any such ombination or conspiracy, and provides punishment by fine or imprisonment. It were the contract of the United States with jurisdiction to revent and restrain violations of the ot, and makes it the duty of the sev-ral United States district attorneys, under the direction of the attorney geninstitute proceedings in equity name to have a man soushess or your corpora-erty by any other person or corpora-on by reason of anything forbidden or wher to sue therefor in any circuit ourt of the United States without re-pect to the amount in controversy, and to recover three-fold the damages y him sustained and the costs of the util focking reasonable attorney fees. by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aim-ed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in re-straint of inter-state or international computers.

commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of effenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of inter-state commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association. tion and the Joint Traffic Association. have been successfully opposed and

suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of December 7, 1898—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law-after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says:

Cleveland Quoted.

"Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognised, however, that all federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inheren obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question readers it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adeapted through federal. laws passed for that purpose thus far tion readers it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states, or between the United States

and foreign countries.
"It does not fellow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no sewls of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to

the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regarding state lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and the constant of the country for the country and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and the country at the constant of the country of the

useful and necessary in business oper-ations may be obtained and that means may be found for the Congress within

the limitations of its constitutional the limitations of its continuous power so to supplement of fective code of state legislation to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the state; rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is a important and far-reaching that I am zero no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

OUR POREIGN RELATIONS Are in Good Shape-Insurrections in South America-The Isthmian

Canal Projects.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate. The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission on

which the United States minister at

award of an arbitral commission on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as unpotre. Progress was made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States senate and ratified by Argentine, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austra-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Lattimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, September 19, 187. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suffaced by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this government after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government, was constrained to decline illability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress, held at Drussels, to revise the provinions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has trace in spiritude in the government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Troubles in Bolivia.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrecwas disturbed by a successful maurec-tion. The United States minister re-mained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter, and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new government our minister was directed to enter into relations therewith

was directed to enter into relations therewith.

General Pando was elected president of Bolivia on October 23.

Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of allens withing its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern states.

with the general practice of modern states.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1877, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature.

During the past summer two national ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission and been cordially received. The voyage of the Wilmington up the Amazon river gave rise to a passing misunderstanding, owing to confusion in obtaining permission to visit the interior and make surveys in the general interest of navigation, but the incident found a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of amity which this government has always seculously sought to cultivate with the commonwealths cultivate with the commonwealth

of the western continent.

The claim growing out of the selzure of the American-owned newspaper, the Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled, after a controversy of several years, by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government, in three installments of \$10,000 each.

The good will of Colombia towards.

of \$10,000 each.

The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan canal commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama canal and other projected routes across the isthmus of Darlem.

across the isthmus of Darien.
Toward the end of October an insur-rectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive

has thus far not attained any decisive result and is still in progress. Discussion of the question raised by the action of Demmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor. The neighboring island republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquility. It began with the killing of President Houreaux in July last, and culminated in the relinquishment by the succeeding vice president of the reins of government to the insurgents. The first set of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential and constituent election. Jun Isideo Jimenes, having been elected president, was inaugurated on the president, was inaugurated on the of November. Relations have been ered into with the newly estab

Central American Experiment.

The experimental association of Nica-ragua, Honduras and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal organithreshold of a complete federal organi-zation by the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a national legisla-ture, was disrupted in the last days of November, 1835, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Houduras abandoned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the re-publics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Huner in turn presented eception of Minister Merry by the resubles of Nicaragua and Salvador,
while Minister Hunter in turn presented
his credentials to the government of
ionduras, thus reverting to the old discribution of the diplomatic agencies of
he United States in Central America
or which our exising statutes provide.
A Nicaraguan envoy has been accreditd to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement, underleneral Reyes, broke out at Bluefields
in February last, and for a time exerlaced factional control in the Mesquito
erritory. The Detroit was promptly
ent thither for the protection of Ameriand interests. After a few weeks the

debt to the de facto government of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States minister and the foreign secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British coust, pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controverse is still unsettled.

between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is still unsettled.

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua was decisred forfeited by the Nicaragua was decisred forfeited by the Nicaragua government on the 16th of October, on the ground of non-fulfillment within the ten years term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a pretest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the cisse.

The Nicaragua canal commission, which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May Si, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian canal commission, was organised under the terms of the act appreved March \$, 1889, for the purpose of examining the American isthmus, with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential decanal across that isthmus, with its probable cost and other essential de-

every independent state or the continent now shares.

The exchange of ratifications of a convention for the revival of the United States and Chilean claims commission and for the adjudication of claims heretofore presented, but not determined during the life of the previous commission, has been delayed by reason of the necesisty for fresh action by the Chilcan senate upon the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States senate. This formality is soon to be accomplished.

Our Belations With China.

Our Relations With China. In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital

imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interest of our citizens in that vast empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the imperial government; is wisely encouraging and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with Chia has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under

the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future. The extension of the area open to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking, Tsing-Tao (Klao Chao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to Congress of December 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which his importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

importance and timeliness merice, out the Congress failed to take action. I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first sub-mitted to you, and no time should be last in studying for ourselves the reources of this great field for American rads and enterprise.

The death of President Faure in

The death of President Faure in February last, called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which befit the relations of two republics as closely allied by unbroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

The Paris Exposition.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts, and products of the United States at the world's expothe United States at the world's expo-sition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and compre-hensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress and to the friendly interest the French and to the friendly interest the French and to the friendly interest the French government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress. There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibiters, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the commissioner general are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievement in the inventive arts, and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural preductions.

In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of evolution and the rule of the survival of the Sittest must be as inexorable in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place wen in the struggle by an inclustrial people can enly be held by unrelaxed ondeavor and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation and the astounding increase in the volume of value of our share in the world's markets may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

tions.

The reasons are not far to seek.

They lie deep in bur national character They lie deep in bur national character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every branch of handicraft, in every branch of handicraft, in every well of the artisan's will, and made to yield the largest, most practical, and most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am confident will, be an open volume, whole lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every ping, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowlesses. thus spreading abroad a clearer knewledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marks of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selec-

ed. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the merit in whatever walk of trade and medic to the de facto government of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States stallation is the task of our commissional stallation of the foreign accordance of the foreign accordance

stallation is the task of our commis-sion.

The United States government build-ing is approaching completion, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or ap-propriate design be erected on a conve-nient site, already given by the mu-nicipality, near the exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the

nient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American national institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study.

I am informed by our commissioner general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors, from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, its times as many as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, its times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1888. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting public interests are proposed to be held in Paris next summer in connection with the exposition. Effort will be made to have the several technical branches of our administration efficiently represented at those conferences, each in its special line, and to procure the largest possible concourse of state representatives, particularly at the congresses of public charity and of medicine.

Cordial Relations With Germany, continue

practicable and teaming, with its probable cost and other essential details.

This commission, under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., (retired), entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Micaragui, and in Darlen, from the Atlantic, in the eighborhood of the Atrato river, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and a report made at the congresses of public charity and of marked during the year by the granting of the first of the considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible, and a report made at the carliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work carliest practicable date.

In my mensage of a year ago I expressed which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

A pleasing incident in the relations of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous acidiant of the warahip Newark when in district in the warahip Newark when in this way has the friendly disposition of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous adsistance given in this way has the friendly disposition of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous and open, ever alming total the mutual beneficial advances to the warahip Newark when in district in the management of the bureau of Americal paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever alming total the mutual beneficial advances and the mutual beneficial advances to the continent now warres.

The exchange of ratifications of a continuous to the provise of the interest of the continent now warres.

The exchange of ratifications of a continuous to the provise of the most continuous

purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughterhouse and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insuring of the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of solentific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be open-

tries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be opened for the desirable result indicated. Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have after several years of patient representation, happly succeeded and one of the most important American companies has been granted a concession to continue business in that kingdom. I sm also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the superintendent of insurance to do business in the state of New York.

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain, Germany acquired the Caroline Islands by purchase, paying therefor \$5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German sovernment that the rights of

and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which doined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the Estible compulsioners an addurnment vanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be ds, with the result that a modus nodi for provisional demarcations in region about the head of Lynn il has been agreed upon; and it is

will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

Apart from these questions growing
out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters
arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great
Britain.

Neutrality in Transvani.

Neutrality in Transvaal.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our clitizens should be observed.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and quest of the British government and substances has served to test the applicanate contest between Great Britain and

with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the competants.

on foot, through the agency of the department of state, and is still in progress. The result will enable the executive to treat the question with the government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

Treaty Rights to Foreigners.

The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a

ons. Without repeating the observations o my special message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention

both the combatants.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occarred at Talluinh, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from tall and hanged.

fortunates of Italian origin were taken from jall and hanged.

The authorities of the state and a representative of the Italian embassy having separately investigated the occurrence, with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the state had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation has been set on foot, through the agency of the department of state, and is still in pro-

foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases, where the ultimate responsibility of the federal government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his annual message of December 3, 1891, my predecessor, President Harrison, said:

"It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the federal officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the state charged with police and \_\_\_ical powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as federal agents as to make this government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of allens was introduced in the senate March 1, 1892, and reported favorably March 30. Having doubtless in view the language of that part of Article III. of the treaty of February 25, 1872, between the United States and Italy, which stipulates that "the citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the states and territories of the other, mest constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as constitute a like crime against the United States, and be contracting parties shall receive, in the states and territories of the other, mest constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as constitute a

criminal procedure, according to western methods, public instruction, patents and copyrights, municipal administration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs tariffs and proceure, public health and other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of the American citizens or interests, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared. Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship. Morgan City, while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call on the way to the Philippine Islands. These kindly evidences of good will are highly appreciated. The Japanese government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines Hawaii. Guam and the Philippines a branch connection with the const of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relations.

Without repeating the observations of

It.
I recommend that, in case the Con I recommend that, in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the government, the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract; the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

Intimate Relations With Mexico.

Special Bargain-Men's 75c Warm Lined Working Gloves for 45c.

MEN'S 75c FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR FOR 48c. Boys' Fleece Lined Underwear, the best 50c quality, in all sizes, for ....

Men's Camel's Hair Underwear, that's very warm and soft as silk, the 75c 48c quality, for.....

Men's Medicated Wool Underwear,
the kind doctors recommend for rheumatism, the best \$1.25 quality, for only.....

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in Russia, although not yet full shaped, has been so cordially we comed by the imperial government that it may not inaptly take a fitting plac in whatever legislation the Congressmay adopt looking to enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad.

The Samoan Telegram

and the analysis and the proposition in both countries and report to their respective left and includes a control of the contr

would not be compatible with our in terests in the archipelago. To relin quish our rights in the harbor of Pag Pago, the best anchorage in the Pacific the occupancy of which had been lease to the United States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Sa mon, was not to be thought of eithe as regards the needs of our navy or th interests of our senate will be invited.

## CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Pledge Made by Resolution of Congress Must Be Sacredly Kept. My annual message of last year was ecessarily devoted in great part to a

consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has pence has restored triendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having aiready been accomplished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the island until the Congress should enact a suitable government for the coded territory. Of the character and acope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this measage. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the Island of Cuba was effected by the first of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by using the full process of the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restatore the productive conditions of pence so long disturbed by the irestability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and billid up that tranquil desvelopment of the domestic state where-by alone can be realized the high purbetween the two powers

tion of its IVth article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to dealiver up its own citizens but I have temperature of the control of the cont

ployment to idle men and re-establish the pursults of peace. This is her chief

plomatist, previously stationed in Mexrco, while the United States transferred 
to Madrid Hon. Bellamy Store, its 
minister at Brussels. This was followconsuls, thereby fully resuming the reactions interrupted by the war. In addition to its consular representation in 
the United States, the Spanish government has appointed consuls for Cubawho have been provisionally recognized 
during the military administration of 
the affairs of that island. Judicial intercuirse between the 
courts of Cuba and Porto Rico and of 
Spain has been established, as provited 
by the treaty of peace. The Cuban poltical prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released 
and returned to their homes, in accessed 
and returned and in the state 
and a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity 
under the terms of sections 2 and 4 of 
the current tariff act. In these, as in 
all matters of international concern, no 
effort will be spared to respond to the 
good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimacy which should prevail between 
two nations whose past history has acoften and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by comunity of interests.

I would recommend apportiate lessialation in order to carry line execution 
article VII of the t

The United States minister to Turke continues, under instructions, to prefor a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by